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101 131 inhabit the triangle bounded by the Upper Columbia, the Rocky Mountains, and the 49th parallel, living chiefly on Flatbow river and lake. All three nations might probably be joined with quite as much reason to the Salish family farther south, as indeed has usually been done with the Okanagans; while the Kootenais are by some considered distinct from any of their adjoining nations.

THE SALISH FAMILY dwells south of the Shushwaps, between 49° and 47°, altogether on the Columbia and its tributaries. Its nations, more clearly defined than in most other families, are the *Flatheads*,[144] or Salish proper, between the Bitter Root and Rocky Mountains on Flathead and Clarke rivers; the *Pend d'Oreilles*,[145] who dwell about the lake of the same name and on Clarke River, for fifty to seventy-five miles above and below the lake; the *Coeurs d'Alêne*,[146] south of the Pend d'Oreilles, on Coeur d'Alêne Lake and the streams falling into it; the *Colvilles*,[147] a term which may be used to designate the variously named bands about Kettle Falls, and northward along the Columbia to the Arrow Lakes; the *Spokanes*,[148] on the Spokane River and plateau along the Columbia below Kettle Falls, nearly to the mouth of the

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[144] The origin of the name Flathead, as applied to this nation, is not known, as they have never been known to flatten the head. 'The mass of the nation consists of persons who have more or less of the blood of the Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles, Nez Perces, and Iroquois.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 207; *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 150; *Catlin's N. Am. Ind.*, vol. ii., p. 108; *Stuart's Montana*, p. 82. Gass applied the name apparently to tribes on the Clearwater of the Sahaptin family. *Jour.*, p. 224.

[145] Also called *Kalispelms* and *Ponderas*. The Upper Pend d'Oreilles consist of a number of wandering families of Spokanes, Kalispelms proper, and Flatheads. *Suckley*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 294; *Stevens*, in *Id.*, p. 149; *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 210. 'Very similar in manners, etc., to the Flatheads, and form one people with them.' *De Smet, Miss. de l'Orégon*, p. 32.

[146] The native name, according to Hale, is *Skitswish*, and Coeur d'Alêne, 'Awl heart,' is a nickname applied from the circumstance that a chief used these words to express his idea of the Canadian traders' meanness. *Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 210.

[147] *Quiarlpi*, 'Basket People,' *Chaudieres*, 'Kettles,' *Kettle Falls*, *Chualpays*, *Skoielpoi*, and *Lakes*, are some of the names applied to these bands.

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[148] 'Ils s'appellent entre eux les Enfants du Soleil, dans leur langue Spokane.' *De Smet, Miss. de l'Orégon*, p. 31. 'Differing very little from the Indians at Colville, either in their appearance, habits, or language.' *Kane's Wand.*, p. 307.

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Okanagan; and the *Pisquouse*,[149] on the west bank of the Columbia between the Okanagan and Priest Rapids. 101 131

THE SAHAPTIN FAMILY, the last of the Columbian group, is immediately south of the Salish, between the Cascade and Bitter Root mountains, reaching southward, in general terms, to the forty-fifth parallel, but very irregularly bounded by the Shoshone tribes of the Californian group. Of its nations, the *Nez Percés*,[150] or Sahaptins proper, dwell on the Clearwater and its branches, and on the Snake about the forks; the *Palouse*[151] occupy the region north of the Snake about the mouth of the Palouse; the south banks of the Columbia and Snake near their confluence, and the banks of the lower Walla Walla are occupied by the *Walla Wallas*;[152] the *Yakimas* and *Klikatats*[153] inhabit the region north of the Dalles,

[149] 'So much intermarried with the Yakamas that they have almost lost their nationality.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 236.

[150] 'Pierced Noses,' so named by the Canadians, perhaps from the nasal ornaments of the first of the tribe seen, although the custom of piercing the nose has never been known to be prevalent with this people. 'Generally known and distinguished by the name of "black robes," in contradistinction to those who live on fish.' Named Nez Perces from the custom of boring the nose to receive a white shell, like the fluke of an anchor. *Ross' Fur Hunters*, vol. i., pp. 305, 185–6. 'There are two tribes of the Pierced-Nose Indians, the upper and the lower.' *Brownell's Ind. Races*, pp. 533–5. 'Though originally the same people, their dialect varies very perceptibly from that of the Tushepaws.' *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, p. 341. Called *Thoiga-rilo-kah*, *Tsoi-yah*, 'Cowse-eaters,' by the Snakes. 'Ten times better off to-day than they were then'—'a practical refutation of the time-honored lie, that intercourse with whites is an injury to Indians.' *Stuart's Montana*, pp. 76–7. 'In character and appearance, they resemble more the Indians of the Missouri than their neighbors, the Salish.' *Hale's Ethnog.* in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 212; *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., p. 54. 304 197 177

[151] 'La tribu Paloose appartient à la nation des Nez-percés et leur ressemble sous tous les rapports.' *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 31.

[152] The name comes from that of the river. It should be pronounced Wälä-Wälä, very short. *Pandosy's Gram.*, p. 9. 'Descended from slaves formerly owned and liberated by the Nez Perces.' *Parker's Explor. Tour.* p. 247. 'Not unlike the Pierced-Noses in general appearance, language, and habits.' *Brownell's Ind. Races*, pp. 533–5. Parts of three different nations at the confluence of the Snake and Columbia. *Gass' Jour.*, pp. 218–19. 'None of the Indians have any permanent habitations' on the south bank of the Columbia about and above the Dalles. *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, p. 265. 'Generally camping in winter on the north side of the river.' *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 223. 361

[153] The name Yakima is a word meaning 'Black Bear' in the Walla Walla dialect. They are called Klikatats west of the mountains. *Gibbs*, in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 407. 'The Klikatats and Yakimas, in all essential peculiarities of character, are identical, and their intercourse is constant.' *Id.*, p. 403, and *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, p. 225. 'Pshawanwappam lands, usually called Yakamas.' The name signifies 'Stony Ground.' *Gibbs*, in *Pac.*

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304 The custom of head-flattening, apparently of seaboard origin and growth, extends, nevertheless, across the Cascade barrier, and is practiced to a greater or less extent by all the tribes of the Sahaptin family. Among them all, however, with the exception perhaps of the Klikatats, the deformity consists only of a very slight compression of the forehead, which nearly or quite disappears at maturity. The practice also extends inland up the valley of the Fraser, and is found at least in nearly all the more western tribes of the Shushwaps. The Salish family do not flatten the skull.[137] Other methods of

Hale's Ethnog., in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., p. 198–9. 'Hair and eyes are black, their cheek bones high, and very frequently they have aquiline noses.' 'They wear their hair long, part it upon their forehead, and let it hang in tresses on each side, or down behind.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 229. Complexion 'a little fairer than other Indians.' *Id.* The Okanagans are 'better featured and handsomer in their persons, though darker, than the Chinooks or other Indians along the sea-coast.' 'Teeth white as ivory, well set and regular.' The voices of Walla Wallas, Nez Percés, and Cayuses, are strong and masculine. *Ross' Adven.*, pp. 294, 127. The Flatheads (Nez Percés) are 'the whitest Indians I ever saw.' *Gass' Jour.*, p. 189. The Shushwap 'complexion is darker, and of a more muddy, coppery hue than that of the true Red Indian.' *Milton and Cheadle's N. W. Pass.*, p. 335. The Nez Perces darker than the Tushepaws. Dignified and pleasant features. Would have quite heavy beards if they shaved. *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, pp. 340, 356, 359, 527–8, 556–7, 321. The inland natives are an ugly race, with 'broad faces, low foreheads, and rough, coppery and tanned skins.' The Salish 'features are less regular, and their complexion darker' than the Sahaptins. *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. i., p. 88, vol. ii., pp. 55–6. Teeth of the river tribes worn down by sanded salmon. *Anderson*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., p. 228; *Kane's Wand.*, p. 373. Nez Perces and Cayuses 'are almost universally fine looking, robust men, with strong aquiline features, and a much more cheerful cast of countenance than is usual amongst the race. Some of the women might almost be called beautiful, and none that I have seen are homely.' Some very handsome young girls among the Walla Wallas. The Klikatat features are 'regular, though often devoid of expression.' *Townsend's Nar.*, pp. 78, 148, 158, 178. Flatheads 'comparatively very fair in complexion, ...with oval faces, and a mild, and playful expression of countenance.' *Dunn's Oregon*, p. 311. The Kayuis had long dark hair, and regular features. *Coke's Rocky Mountains*, p. 304. Cut and description of a Clickitat skull, in *Morton's Crania*, p. 214, pl. 48. 'The Flatheads are the ugliest, and most of their women are far from being beauties.' *Stuart's Montana*, p. 82.

304 [137] 'The Sahaptin and Wallawallas compress the head, but not so much as the tribes near the coast. It merely serves with them to make the forehead more retreating, which, with the aquiline nose common to these natives, gives to them occasionally, a physiognomy similar to that represented in the hieroglyphical paintings of Central America.' *Hale's Ethnog.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. vi., pp. 214, 205. All the Shushwaps flatten the head more or less. *Mayne's B. C.*, p. 303. 'Il est à remarquer que les tribus établies au-dessus de la jonction de la branche sud de la Colombie, et désignées sous le nom de Têtes Plates, ont renoncé depuis longtemps à cet usage.' *Mofras, Explor.*, tom. ii., p. 349. 'A roundhead Klickatat woman would be a pariah.' *Winthrop's Canoe and Saddle*, p. 204. Nez Percés 'seldom known to flatten the

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deforming the person, such as tattooing and perforating the features are as a rule not employed; the Yakimas and Kliketats, however, with some other lower Columbia tribes, pierce or cut away the septum of the nose,[158] and the Nez Percés probably derived their name from a similar custom formerly practiced by them. Paint, however, is used by all inland as well as coast tribes on occasions when decoration is desired, but applied in less profusion by the latter. The favorite color is vermilion, applied as a rule only to the face and hair.[159] Elaborate hair-dressing is not common, and both sexes usually wear the hair in the same style, soaked in grease, often painted, and hanging in a natural state, or in braids, plaits or queues, over the shoulders. Some of the southern tribes cut the hair across the forehead, while others farther north tie it up in knots on the back of the head.[160]

The coast dress—robes or blankets of bark-fibre or

head.' *Catlin's N. Am. Ind.*, vol. ii., p. 108. See *Domenech's Deserts*, vol. ii., pp. 55–6, 64–5; *Tolmie*, in *Lord's Nat.*, vol. ii., pp. 231–2, 249–51; *Townsend's Nar.*, p. 175; *Kane's Wand.*, p. 263; *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, pp. 207–8; *Wilkes' Nar.*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. iv., p. 415, with cut. Walla Wallas, Skyuse, and Nez Percés flatten the head and perforate the nose. *Farnham's Trav.*, p. 85; *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, pp. 374, 359; *Gass' Jour.*, p. 224.

[158] *Pickering's Races*, in *U. S. Ex. Ex.*, vol. ix., pp. 38–9; *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, pp. 362, 382–3.

[159] The Salish 'profuse in the use of paint.' *Stevens*, in *Ind. Aff. Rept.*, 1854, pp. 207–8, and in *Pac. R. R. Rept.*, vol. i., p. 309. Nez Percés painted in colored stripes. *Hine's Voy.*, p. 173. 'Four Indians (Nez Percés) streaked all over with white mud.' *Kane's Wand.*, p. 291. Walla Walla 'faces painted red.' The Okanagan 'young of both sexes always paint their faces with red and black bars.' *Ross' Adven.*, pp. 127, 294–8. The inland tribes 'appear to have less of the propensity to adorn themselves with painting, than the Indians east of the mountains, but not unfrequently vermilion mixed with red clay, is used not only upon their faces but upon their hair.' *Parker's Explor. Tour*, p. 229. Red clay for face paint, obtained at Vermilion Forks of the Similkameen River, in B. C. *Palmer*, in *B. C. Papers*, vol. iii., p. 84. Pend d'Oreille women rub the face every morning with a mixture of red and brown powder, which is made to stick by a coating of fish-oil. *De Smet, Voy.*, p. 198.

[160] The Oakinack 'women wear their hair neatly clubbed on each side of the head behind the ears, and ornamented with double rows of the snowy higua, which are among the Oakinackens called Shet-la-cane; but they keep it shed or divided in front. The men's hair is queued or rolled up into a knot behind the head, and ornamented like that of the women; but in front it falls or hangs down loosely before the face, covering the forehead and the eyes, which causes them every now and then to shake the head, or use the hands to uncover their eyes.' *Ross' Adven.*, pp. 294–5. The head of the Nez Percés not ornamented. *Lewis and Clarke's Trav.*, pp. 341, 321, 351, 377, 528, 533–3; *Coke's Rocky Mts.*, p. 304; *Kane's Wand*, p. 274.